

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, March 12, 1864.

[No. 56.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Job Work,
SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.
All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."
Mr. Ed. Payson is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.
Mr. L. W. A. Clark is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah.

S. M. BLAIR,
ATTORNEY GENERAL for the Territory of Utah, will attend to all business in the U. S. District Court, also, in the Territorial District Court, to be held in G. S. L. City at the March Term, 1864, that may be intrusted to his care, in a manner satisfactory. Except business where the Territory is a party.

NOTICE.
THE Public are notified that the Checks issued for change at my store, are only for circulation at Camp Douglas. Parties circulating my checks outside of Camp Douglas are notified that they do so at their own risk, and that I will not be responsible for their acts.
Persons holding my checks outside of Camp Douglas are notified that they will be redeemed on presentation at my store.

JOSEPH H. NEVITT,
Post Master.

L. P. FISHER,
No 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the Daily Union Vedette, in the city of San Francisco, for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

COAL NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a first-rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (5) dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of my Coal is identical with the famous Cannel Coal. Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Telegraph Office, G. S. L. City.

Jan 18th G. W. CARLETON.

NOTICE.
OFFICE, JORDAN SILVER MINING CO.,
Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.
ALL persons purchasing Certificates of Stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Company, are notified that they must present their Certificates so purchased to the Secretary, in order that they may be cancelled, and new certificates issued instead.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing between G. W. Carleton and William Gilbrath, in the Weber Coal Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Company will be settled by George W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest in said Company.

Feb 1st G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
OFFICE, JORDAN SILVER MINING CO.,
Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.
The Stockholders of the Jordan Silver Mining Co. are hereby notified that an assessment number five (\$5) of Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share, was levied by the Board of Trustees, on the 16th instant, payable on or before the first day of April, 1864.

By order of the Board.

G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.

SALT! SALT!
A No. one article of fine boiled
TABLE SALT.
Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior quality without rocks furnished in any quantity, on application to
Feb 1st J. SMEDAKER,
Sub Ward, G. S. L. City.

The Hard School.

In the autumn of 1852, I received a visit from one of the Superintending School Committee of the town of G—, in the State of New Hampshire. He introduced himself as Mr. Brown, and at once he proceeded with his business. He wished to employ a teacher for one of the schools in his town. He ran his eye over my frame, and I saw the result was satisfactory, for he immediately expressed a desire to secure my services. I asked him what sort of a school it was.

"Wal," he said, with a peculiar twang, and a pronunciation not set down by our lexicographers, "it's a poopy tarnation hard school naow I tell ye. But you've got the bone an' muscle, an' I reckon as haow ye might dew it."

He again ran his eye over my large, sinewy frame and rubbed his hands with evident satisfaction.

"Have scholars been in the habit of gaining control of the school?" I asked.

"Lord bless ye, yes. Why, no master can stand it a week. Ye see, Squire, there's some poopy alfired stout boys in that ere school. Ye see they work in swamps, and they're kind o' rough in their ways. We hear o' you, an' I was privileged to offer ye forty dollars a month, ef ye'd only come and keep it. That's mor'n twice as much as we ever paid afore."

"How large is the school?"

"Wal—that's nigh onto sixty scholars; all told, when they come—some boys an' some gals."

I had heard of the school before, and had been acquainted with an excellent teacher who had been thrown out of the school house and rolled in a snow-bank, by the large boys; yet I resolved to go and try it. Of personal danger I had no fear, for I happened to possess a large frame, and proportionate amount of muscle. I had exercised freely in our gymnasium, and there was not another man in the place who could at all hold his strength by the side of mine. Nature had been lavish in her favors, and evil habits had not impaired the faculties God had given me.

I told Mr. Brown I would keep the school.

It was to commence on the first day of December, and continue three months. But I told him that I must have my own way; that in all things pertaining to the school I must be master; that my will must be absolute, even to the casting out of half the scholars. He said I should have my own way, and pledged his word that the committee should not interfere in any way, nor under any circumstances.

At the appointed time I packed up my wardrobe and school books and started for G—. When I reached the village I learned that my school was in the distant part of the town, in a rugged region known as Rawbone Hollow. On the following morning, Mr. Brown took me "over" in his sleigh. I found my school-house upon the edge of quite a settlement, which was located in a wide valley, with high bleak mountains on all sides. I was taken at once to the place where I was to board, and in the latter respect I was fortunate.

My host's name was Elias Bonney. He was a well-to-do farmer, about

forty-five years of age—a firm, intelligent man, and one of the select men of the town. He had five children that were to attend the school—the eldest being a girl of nineteen named Lydia, and the youngest a boy of seven.

Mr. Brown remained to dinner, and then took his leave; and as I was alone with Mr. Bonney, I began to inquire particularly about the school. My host shook his head with a dubious expression.

"You know what boys are," he said, "especially if they've had their way for a long time. For six winters we've had no school that could be called a school. There are quite a large number of stout boys, and they generally contrive to get the master out at the end of the week. But I think they'll find it hard work to put you out."

"I don't know," I replied, "but I really shouldn't want them to try it, for I'm not apt to be very considerate when acting on the defense of mere brute force."

Bonney said he should think it would be dangerous for the scholars to make the attempt.

"But," he added, with another dubious shake of the head, "the boys are not only stout and hearty, but you must remember there is a number of them. Once get 'em started and they don't fear anything. They have had some pretty stout masters to deal with."

"But how many are they in the school?" I asked. "Who are really bad—who are ready to go ahead in any evil pranks?"

Bonny pondered a few moments, and then replied:

"Why, there's only two of them that are really ugly; and even they ain't bad neighbors. They're kind and ready in case of need, but they seem determined to resist the school-master."

We kept up the conversation, at intervals, until bed-time, and when I retired for the night, I had about made up my mind as to the nature of the work I had to do. I had learned enough to assure me of several important facts.

In the first place, each succeeding teacher had gone into the school-house with the firm belief that he had to fight his way through.

This very feeling had served to excite his combative ness so that his first position to the scholars was an antagonistic one. The result had been inevitable.

At fighting the large scholars were handy; they had prepared for it and expected it, and consequently were easily led to an exhibition of pugnacious qualities.

On the next morning, I found the building nearly new and looking clean and neat. I liked that. I went in and arranged my books on the desk. Mr. Bonney had given me the key to that desk informing me at the same time, that he believed there were some implements there I might need. I found a heavy rock maple ferule some two feet long by two inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick.

It was a perfect club, and was, moreover, enough to excite the ire of any decent person, who might see it brandished about in the hands of a superior. It was not alone. It had a companion in the shape of a long, stout, heavy raw hide, or "green hide," as they are sometimes called. I let them remain in the desk.

At nine o'clock I rang the hand bell with which my host had supplied me,

and the scholars took their seats. The school was full, and as I gazed carefully around, I was pleased with most of the scholars. There was a comely intelligent set for such a place. But among the largest boys there were some faces which I wished to study. John Putney and Stephen Oliver had been so thoroughly described that I recognized them the moment I put my eyes upon them. They were two hard looking customers, especially the former. Putney was tall and stout, with a head and shoulders not unlike those of a bull. He wore a scowl upon his face, and seemed to lean back in his seat like one who held sway o'er all around. When I first came to him in my sweeping glance I caught his eye. He tried hard to keep up his gaze, but in a very few seconds his lids trembled and his eyes sank.

I knew I could conquer him in some way. Stephen Oliver was not so tall as John Putney, although some said stronger. But he was a better man. His face was more intelligent and he seemed to have pride.

As soon as all was still I made a few remarks. I opened the desk and drew forth the ponderous ferule and rawhide.

"Do these belong to any one in the school?" I asked, holding them up.

No one answered. I then asked Lydia Bonney if she knew to whom they belonged. She said she believed their last teacher brought them. I then stepped down and put them in the stove.

After this I told the scholars I had come there to teach them—to help them to an education which would fit them better for the various paths in life they might be called upon to pursue. I pictured to them the educated man and woman in contrast to the ignorant, and urged them to weigh well the considerations I gave them. I called up all my powers of imagination and simplification, in portraying the happy results of education.

"And more," said I, "I have come to help give you this education, if you only receive it. And in order to gain it properly—in order to have a profitable school, we must have order and regularity. We must all behave properly. Now I am sure you do not know as much arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, and other branches of common school education as I do—consequently I feel it my duty to impart to you all the information on this subject that I can. But I believe of that other qualification of a scholar, you know as much as I do. You certainly know how to behave,—you know how to behave properly—how to be quiet, studious and peaceable. If there is a scholar present who does not know how to do this, will he or she rise? I am in earnest. If no one rises, I will consider that I have an assurance from each and every one of you that you know how to behave properly in school."

I waited some moments but no one arose. But I could see that Mr. John Putney was uneasy. He seemed to fear that I was compromising him in advance of his will. However, I appeared not to notice him.

"Very well," said I. "I thank you for the assurance. And now I am going to place the government of the school at your disposal—You are all voters, and I want you to exercise the privilege. Shall we have during the

(Continued to Fourth Page.)

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1864.

An Infantry Movement by the Nevada Cavalry.

Yesterday we mentioned the case of the violent seizure of an infant child from its mother by a party of armed men, headed by one Howe, at Farmington. Complaint of the outrage having been made to General Connor, he dispatched a party of the Nevada Cavalry last night, under Lt. Matthewson, with orders to bring back and restore the little one to its mother. The party proceeded in ambulances to Farmington, quietly surrounded the house of Howe before daylight, and took possession of the child. Howe objected to the taking "his child," as he termed it, and while the soldiers were there, two or three neighbors came in. In order to prevent any attempt at resistance, should it be offered, the officer would not permit either Howe or his friends to leave the premises until they were ready to start. Howe and his present wife and eldest daughter voluntarily accompanied the party back to Camp yesterday morning.

He asked and obtained an interview with the General. He says he thought he was acting right in taking his child by violence from its mother, and did not intend to harm it or do wrong. He thinks his last marriage is all right, but objects to his former wife enjoying the same privilege, for, as he naively observed, he had got a divorce from her, but she had not from him, and seems to think divorce a very good rule, although he insists it don't work both ways. The General informed him that if he thought he had any legal right to the custody of the child, the proper way was to prosecute those rights before the Courts, but that violence would not be tolerated. As he had chosen violent means to attain his object, the same chalice (poisoned mayhap, yet righteous) had been, as it always would be, commended to his own lips.

After a not unpleasant interview, Mr. Howe departed with his wife and daughter, in an ambulance provided by the General. Mrs. Hyson wished General Connor to restore also her eldest daughter (a girl about seven years of age) but he responded that he could not interfere in the matter at all. As to the legal rights of the parties to either of the children he knew nothing, and did not propose to investigate or adjudicate them. The civil Courts of the land had been provided for such purposes. All he knew or cared to know of this affair was, that the wife of a soldier had been rudely set upon and her infant child taken from her by violence. This no man or set of men had a right to do, whether she was legally entitled to the child or not. He had therefore, taken measures to restore the child to the mother and place the parties exactly as they were before the commission of the violence. There his duty ended.

We think we have ample authority for saying that the rights of no citizen will be interfered with by the commanding General on any occasion, but if men insist on using violent means to attain their ends, without resorting to the legally established tribunals of the country, they must expect violence in return. In no case will it be tolerated, so long as the commanding General is able to redress such grievances. The legal decrees of the Courts will at all times be not only respected and responded to by the military, but will be enforced whenever the proper authorities require it, both at Camp Douglas and throughout this Military District. But violence of every shade and character will be resisted, and met by the same weapons which violent men may choose to use.

And so ends this little episode of life in Utah.

THEATRICAL—A fine bill is offered for tonight at the City Theater. The fine drama of "Retribution, or Justice in Cuba," in which Mr. Irwin will assume the character of *Seth Sleep*, a Yankee on his travels, will be performed. The "Eton Boy" will be repeated and the first rate comedy farce of "The Youth who never saw a Woman" will be presented for the first time.

MORE NEWS FROM ABROAD.—We find the following interesting statement in one of our San Francisco, Cal., exchanges. If the Legislature did anything in the matter at the last Session it escaped our notice, and if a Company such as is referred to is being formed in Salt Lake, we haven't heard of it. We hope it is all true, but at all events it is a good idea and we republish the article by way of suggestion to those desirous of increasing the trade of the city and advancing the general welfare:

THE LONGEST WAY AROUND IS THE SHORTEST WAY HOME.—The people of the Great Salt Lake and Reese River countries are awakening to the necessity of providing some more expeditions and convenient method of reaching the outside world, and receiving their supplies from abroad, than that hitherto. A company is forming at Salt Lake City, under the auspices of the Territorial Legislature of Utah, for the purpose of opening a direct route from the Mormon settlements to the waters of the Colorado. A gentleman connected with this enterprise has control of one thousand head of working cattle, and when operations commence, the work will be pushed through with the greatest possible dispatch from the Reese River country a company, commencing work at Austin or Clifton, has already opened a road one hundred miles southwardly, and if no greater obstacles than have hitherto been met within sixty or at most ninety days from this time the road will be completed and open to travel to the head of permanent navigation on the Colorado.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.—Private Henry Angle, of Co. B, Nevada Volunteers, who was recently pardoned out of the Penitentiary, has been discharged from the service. Having been recognized by the authorities on the arrival of the Nevada Battalion as an escaped convict, he was given up, and although since pardoned, he has been discharged from the service which does not recruit or retain convicts in it.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Gen. Peck besieged—Kilpatrick's Veterans a Godsend.

NEW YORK, March 8.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 5th says: Gen. Peck is besieged at Newbern, as are nearly every post in North Carolina. Kilpatrick's veteran horsemen are a Godsend to this Department, and may accomplish more than twice or thrice their number of infantry would.

Methodist Conference at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 8th.

Baltimore Conference M. E. Church in session here to-day, adopted a report by 48 to 10, which declares that we owe exclusive allegiance to the Government of the United States in war, in peace, and to the Constitutional Administration in every department thereof, that we exhort our people who by position, kindred or interest, may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek the overthrow of this Government not to esteem loyalty to the Government as optional or as a matter of taste, sympathy or preference, but one of Divine injunction, and in the language of the Deciples "use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to powers that be," that we will not receive into Conference or elect to Ministerial orders either from local or itinerant ranks, any man of known disloyalty. That in view of the great change which is taking place in the public mind in the direction of emancipation in the State of Maryland and elsewhere, we believe that the time is not far distant when the Baltimore Conference will be no longer embarrassed in maintaining its well known principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon this subject.

Rebel News.

NEW YORK, March 9th.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 5th, urges the trial by military law, of Dahlgreen's captured men. It also contains the following telegrams:

Meridian, March 4th. The work of repairing railroads is progressing rapidly. Three miles of track and three bridges, were destroyed on southern road; ten miles of track on Selma road; thirty-five on Mobile and Ohio road. Sherman burnt a great deal of property here, and Maria, Enterprise, and Lockhart stations. All public buildings here and a number of private houses were destroyed. The enemy pillaged every house. Provisions were taken from almost every family. Sherman laid waste the country through which his army passed, returning to Vicksburg.

DEMOPOLIS, March 4th. A dispatch from Gen. Jackson dated Sharon, seven miles from Canton, the 28th says: Overtook the enemy at that point on the 27th, and was skirmishing. The enemy crossed their whole column at Ratchford's. Column of Forrest proceeded to Canton, where they are reported on short rations and broken down. It was thought they would destroy a portion of the railroad north of Canton and go at once to Vicksburg. About twenty-five of them were killed and captured. Our cavalry are harrassing them.

MACON, Miss., March 2d.

The whole Federal force under Sherman, was at Canton on the 28th. Our forces were harrassing them with dreadded effect.

A private telegram from Gen. Forrest says: My victory is complete. My loss, 2 killed, 60 wounded. Yankee loss, killed, wounded and captured, about 800. They outnumber me three to one. Col. Forrest is killed.

CHARLESTON, March 3d.

128 shots fired at the city to-day. The enemy are engaged in hauling ammunition to Cummings point batteries. Derrick boat and schooner lying alongside of a sunken vessel raising her guns.

CHARLESTON, March 4th. 108 shells have been fired at the city within the last twenty-four hours, ending at five o'clock this evening; one woman severely wounded, this is the only casualty from 1250 shells fired during the last fortnight. The monitors fired a few shots at Sumter to-day.

SAVANNAH, March 4th. A detachment from two of our regiments, cavalry and infantry, attacked the enemy at Camp Finnegan; Tuesday the camp was retaken and the enemy was badly whipped and pursued within three miles of Jacksonville. Our loss, 7 killed, 23 wounded.

Foreign News.

PORTLAND, March 9th. Nova Scotia and Liverpool the 25th, Londonderry 26th: Affairs in Schleswig unchanged.

Palmerston announced orders had been sent to the Cape of Good Hope for the release of the privateer Colossa, International law not justifying her detention.

Rumor says if Victoria abdicates, the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne as Edward VII.

Troops to be Transferred.

NEW YORK, March 9th. Washington specials state: First and third corps of the army of the Potomac are to be temporarily transferred to the 2d, 5th, and 6th corps commanders. Three corps, Sedgwick, Hancock and Warren.

The Tribune's army of the Potomac dispatch says: On Friday Gen. Custar with 500 men made a reconnoissance to Ely's ford on the Rapidan and found only the usual rebel pickets on the opposite banks. A portion of Custar's force commenced to drive the enemy's pickets in the direction of Fredericksburg; scouted the country several miles beyond the river, without meeting opposition.

MR. T. J. L. [REDACTED]
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
MUSIC HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14th, 1864.

The Accomplished Songstress MRS. A. LYNN,
the young Bell-Lake Tragodina MR. HARRISON,
also Music for the Entertainment.

For particulars see Bills of the day.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS
Seats and Tickets may be procured at Mrs. HARRISON,
from 10 a.m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 4 p.m.
Doors open at 8 1/2, performance at 9 p.m.
1 1/2 o'clock.

FOR SALE
GUNNY and GRAIN SACKS, at the U. S.
Subsistence Store-house, Salt Lake City.

ARMY PROPOSALS.
Commissary Department, U. S. A.
PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the Month of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—

1st, FRESH BEEF.
Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (necks, shanks, and neck lallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of May, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1864.

2nd, FLOUR.
Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and sufficient sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months of July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.
Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, to be delivered on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 20th day of December, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.
Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for in rates of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel. Payment will be made in such funds as the Commissary may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the payment of surtax must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provide such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds. Flax, 200 bushels; salt, 200 bushels; Potatoes, 200 bushels; and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 m., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hemptead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARtermaster's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
March 31, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 m., on the 31st day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 20th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand [4,000] Cords.

Hay—Two Thousand [2,000] Tons.

Oats—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Commissary may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals, at my office, at 12 m., the 30th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Stover Ass't. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Utah.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Gen. Grant Expresses Himself Satisfied.

CINCINNATI, March 9.

A special to the Columbus *Gazette*, says Gen. Grant, while on his way east, in conversation with a distinguished Ohio officer, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs. He spoke in the highest terms of Sherman's expedition, which has given the rebellion the severest blow since the fall of Vicksburg. Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to sustain the rebel army from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over two millions worth of property, and in other places immense stores of thousands of bushels of corn; large quantities of wheat was consumed, and captured large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes, and four hundred prisoners, with a trifling loss of men and material on our side. In addition to this, he destroyed some very important railroads.

From Chattanooga—Other Important News.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 6th, says all quiet in front, except an occasional exchange of shots between the advanced cavalry pickets. Today a large force of cavalry appeared before Nickajack Gap, and pressed our cavalry. A dispatch of the 7th says the cavalry retreated. Our forces now occupy Nickajack Gap. It is not unlikely the rebels may assume the offensive.

Two trains came in collision near Stephenson, Saturday. Six persons were injured.

A cavalry force attacked a detachment of the 3rd Tennessee, at Panther Spring, East Tennessee, on the 5th. Our loss was thirty-two killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss was thirty killed and wounded.

Smith's Expedition.

NASHVILLE, March 6th.

The main purpose of Smith's expedition, which was 7,000 strong, was to destroy railroads and army stores; this accomplished, it was not essential to join Sherman. The expedition was delayed ten days by heavy freshets in the Mississippi, and state forces under Gen. Johnston, reported 11,000, began to surround it in a region traversed by vast swamps, and Smith determined to return. In a heavy skirmish at Joy's farm, which Forrest claims as a complete victory, the rebels were completely routed. Rebel loss in the various engagements, not less than 600. Our total loss is set down at 150, chiefly stragglers captured. Damage done the enemy's railroads irreparable, and destruction of Government stores very great.

Sherman's Forces.

CHICAGO, March 9.

Reports generally agree that Sherman has returned to Jackson. About one-third of his officers have arrived at Cairo. They say his forces are marching for Vicksburg, with a small army of negroes, and a large lot of mules, horses, hogs and cattle.

Call for 200,000 more Men.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Supervisor Booth, of Brooklyn, has just returned from Washington, and officially informed the Board of Supervisors that a call for 200,000 more men would soon be made, and the draft enforced. He was so informed by Secretary Stanton.

McPherson's Corps in Active Service.

Sherman has released McPherson's corps from guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored it to active service.

[REMOVED]

From Florida.

CHATTANOOGA, March 7.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* states that more than a thousand Union soldiers have already been buried at the battle field of Olustee, and that the rebel dead only numbered one hundred and sixty-five.

NOTICE.

Shareholders of the Star Company, Hope Lodge, are requested to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., on Monday evening, March 14th, at half past Seven o'clock P.M., for transaction of business. By request of

SHAREHOLDERS.

NEW.

We are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

NEW GOODS!**NEW GOODS!**

We have just received from California,

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Gentlemen's Clothing, Tobacco, Cigars, Dye Stuffs and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

Town Clock Store, opposite Gudge's Drug store. Call and examine our New Stock.

mar10 2w F. D. CLIFT.

C. CLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the neatest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

JOS. D. RAYLISS.

CITY RESTAURANT.

HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors. We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

m-2-1f

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I have just received and have to offer

ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,

A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which I wish to dispose of as soon as possible. Call and examine, and note the prices; no trouble to show goods.

WM. JENNINGS,

Staines & Needham's old Store, Main St.

The highest price paid for Gold Coin and Gold Dust. February 24th, 1864-1f W. JENNINGS.

EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND BANKING OFFICE:**JOHN W. KERR,**

DEALER IN COIN, GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

Office, Salt Lake House Main Street, G. S. L. City. feb20-1f

DENTISTRY. DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco; Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov27-1f

MANURE FOR SALE. SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas. U. T. Apply to the Post Treasurer. jan27-1f

THEATER!! GREAT SALT LAKE CITY!!

Manager, H. B. CLAWSON Stage Manager, JOHN T. CAINE

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

The talented, versatile artists, MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN Appear Every Evening.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12th. 1864.

Will be presented the popular Drama in 3 acts,

RETRIBUTION,

Or Justice In Cuba.

Seth Swart (a Yankee returning from the silver mines of Mexico, via Havana.) Mr. S. M. Irwin

The performance will commence with the laughable Protean Farce.

THE ETON BOY.

In the Eton Bay Mrs. S. M. Irwin

FANNY CURRY CAPTAIN POPHAM FANNY CURRY

The whole to conclude with a new High Comedy Farce entitled

NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY,

OR

The Youth who never saw a Woman.

Mrs. Irwin as "Colin," the youth who never saw a woman.

For full particulars, see bills of day.

Doors open at quarter past six; Curtain rises at seven o'clock. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

GREAT SALT LAKE

—AND—

EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE

WILL commence running regular trips, with good

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Friday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

THOS. D. BROWN, Proprietors.

Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City. ms-1d

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, { E. WHITTON, Virginia, { Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,

BANKERS,

AUSTIN, N. T.

Draw on

Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coins at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business.

feb24-1f THEAILL & CO.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,

Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE

OF

THEAILL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

feb24-1f THEAILL & CO.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

E. J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and commodious saloon

South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

jan20-1f

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE.

THE undersigned offers for sale cheap a first class traveling or freight wagon, Chicago manufacture, with sound, new oil cloth cover. The wagon is in first rate order. Call and see it. Apply on the premises, G. S. L. City, 1st South Temple street, near Main, to

S. M. IRWIN.

m-2-1f

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS RESTAURANT.

South east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Reville and Tattoo.

feb8pm JULIAN AVER, Prop'r.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to the public, that he is now prepared to take

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

In the daguerrean art, at prices to suit.

feb20-1f Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, II. T.

jan20-1f

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time. All Jewelry repaired by him guarantees to give satisfaction.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches, Gold Studs, Sleave Buttons, etc. in fact every thing to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his shop at Camp Douglas, U. T.

jan27-1f

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

We have just opened at our New Store

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

From the Eastern Market,

Which we wish to dispose of as soon as possible, on Reasonable Terms.

Call and examine, at the New Store, opposite the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, west side of Main street.

m-7-1f WILKINSON & CONRAD.

FAUST'S**LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLES,**

(SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET.)

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES LET**

on moderate terms.

Horse and Cattle Market.

Action 8 miles every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Particular attention given to selling Horses, Mules and Stock of all kinds. Purchasers and sellers will each consult their interest by calling on me.

CORRAL ACCOMMODATIONS

on a liberal scale, as my premises. Farmers will find here convenient stabling, at reasonable rates.

RANCH.

Horses or Mules Ranched by the month or year.

feb24-1f H. J. FAUST.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. KIDGELL begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has removed his jewelry establishment to a more suitable store, on 1st South Temple street, near E. C. Thompson's blacksmithing shop, and opposite Mr. J. Dawson's ice cream saloon, and at the same time returns thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance of their patronage, both in making and repairing jewelry, watches, etc., as he has engaged a first rate watch maker, and by strict attention to business and good workmanship, he hopes to give general satisfaction. Call and see him, as he expects a large stock of new goods to arrive soon. 21m

CAMP DOUGLAS

coming three months an orderly, model school? All in favor of that, will hold up their right hand."

The girls commenced first.

"Come," I urged, "I want you to all vote one way or the other. I shall think all who do not vote on the other side, All up!"

By this time every right hand was up save Putney's and Oliver's. The latter had got his half up, when I saw Putney catch him by the arm and pull it down again.

"Down!" I said. "Now are there any of the opposing mind?"

John Putney hesitated, but I saw he was anxious to rise his hand.

"If there are any ones who do not wish an orderly school, I should be pleased to know it," I resumed, "for I am determined not to have scholars here who need to be forced into obedience. I am not fond of punishing."

Putney's hand came up with a jerk, and I saw him try to push Oliver's up; but I had caught the latter's eye, and he gave up to the influence of an imploring glance.

"What is your name?" I asked.

"My name is John Putney the world over?" he replied, in a coarse, impudent tone; but yet there was an effort in it.

"And do you not desire a good orderly school?" I resumed.

"Wal, I don't care much, one way or the other," he replied in the same tone, and I could see, too, that he was trembling his strength away fast.

"Very well," I said, in a firm but yet kind tone. "If such is your opinion, then your presence here will not only be useless to yourself but of great detriment to the rest of the school. So you can retire before we proceed any further. But should you at any time make up your mind to come in, with a determination to be orderly and gentlemanly, you can return."

As I spoke, I stepped down and opened the door.

"S'posin I'd ruther stay here?" he returned, turning pale.

"But you can't stay here," I replied, in a tone and with a look that made him start.

"We cannot have you here. For the good of the school, and for the good of the school alone, you must leave, I can wait but a moment longer." The fellow was determined to try my strength. But he might as well have thought of facing a thunderbolt. I was nerved to my utmost mood. I felt in my arms and hands that were I then where Sampson once was, I could have pulled down the pillars of the temple.

I walked up to the man's seat (for he was a man in age and size, coming one and twenty within a month) and placed my hand upon his collar, while he grasped the edge of the low desk before him and held on. With one mighty effort—an effort that surprised myself—I tore the fellow from his seat and raised him above my head. I strode on to the outer entry, and when I had reached the door-stone, I cast him upon the snow. He scrambled to his feet, and with an oath rushed towards me. I struck him between the eyes and knocked him down. I went and lifted him up, and then told him to go home. He cast one glance into my face from out his already swelling eyes, and then, with muttering of vengeance, he walked away."

I returned to the school-room, and of course found the scholars at the windows, or rather, rushing back to their seats.

"Now," said I, with a kindly smile, suppose we try that vote over again, for really, I feel a deep, earnest desire to have the whole school with me. All who are desirous of having an orderly, model school, and are resolved to labor to that end, will raise the right hand."

Every hand went up in a moment.

And so I commenced my school. I went to Stephen Oliver, and asked him how far he had gone with his studies. He told me, and I then informed him that any evening when he wished for assistance, which I might not be able to render during school hours, I should be happy to grant it, if he would call upon me at my room. He was as grateful as ever I saw a person.

I had made the scholars understand that I should have no whipping going on. If any one could not behave, he must leave the school. I had come to teach the various branches of common English education, and those who had not yet learned to behave properly were far enough advanced to be admitted to that school where the scholars themselves had determined to have good order.

I had never had a better school. I have at times found it necessary to punish children, but I knew the school had had altogether too much of it, and I resolved at the outset not to strike a blow, save in self-defence, and to turn from the school every child that would not obey. Oliver was of great assistance to me. When I wished to leave the room for a short time, I felt perfectly confident of order in leaving him in charge. He studied hard, and ere long he became a thirst for knowledge. He spent many evenings with me and they were profitable to both.

I kept the school three weeks. On the Sabbath evening following the third Saturday, as I sat with Mr. Bonney and his family, some one knocked at the door. One of the children answered the summons, and returned, followed by John Putney. He said that he wanted to speak to me. I led the way to my room, where a good fire was burning.

I bade the young man good evening, and told him he had taken a stormy season for a walk.

"Yes, sir," he returned in a half choking tone, "it does storm hard, very hard. But, sir I don't mind that, I'm used to it. I wanted to see you, sir. I—I—"

He stopped and gazed upon the floor.

"Don't be afraid to speak plainly, John," I said, "for I assure you that you are speaking to one who will be your friend under all circumstances."

"I want to come to school, sir," burst from his lips spasmodically.

"I thank you, John—I thank you," I cried, extending my hand, which he took at once. "Since I came to this place, nothing has occurred to afford me more pleasure than this. Come to-morrow morning, and you will find one of the best schools in the country. We won't think of the past—we'll only try for improvement in the future."

The stout youth cried like a child. Mr. Bonney said, "It beats all."

"Why," said he, "here's a school that's been going on to rack and ruin for years, because they could not find a master strong enough to conquer the big boys, and now they are all conquered without even so much as a blow. And yet," he added after reflecting awhile, "'taint the nature of man to be very good under blows, and I s'pose children have all the feelings of men. The lash may keep 'em under while it's over 'em; but it don't produce an effect that you can depend upon."

"That's it," I replied. "The obedience produced by the lash is only obedience to the lash. It can never beget one iota of respect for the one who wields it. I am not prepared to say that the lash is never, under any circumstances, necessary; society is in a terribly warped and unchristian state; but there is one thing I can say, I will never keep another school that I cannot govern without the rod. If

there chance to be a boy who will not behave, then send him back to those whose duty it is to teach him the first rudiments of behavior.

People were astonished at the result of my efforts. The committee were forced to report the school kept in the district known as "Rawbone Hollow," to be the best in their town. So much for the "Hard School."

The love of the beautiful and true, like the dewdrop in the heart of the chrysalis, remains forever clear and liquid in the inmost shrine of the soul.

The height of politeness is passing to the other side of a lady, when walking with her, to avoid stepping upon her shadow.

A merchant, advertising his goods, gave notice that he would take in payment all kinds of country produce except promises.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, U. T.,
March 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR:

The undersigned has received numerous letters of complaint and inquiry from parties within and without the District, the former alleging that certain residents of Utah Territory indulge in threats and menaces against miners and others desirous of prospecting for precious metals, and the latter asking what, if any, protection will be accorded to those coming hither to develop the mineral resources of the country.

Without giving undue importance to the thoughtless or reckless words of misguided, prejudiced, or bad-hearted men who may be guilty of such threats as those referred to, and indulging the hope that they are but individual expressions rather than menaces, issued by any presumed or presumptuous authority whatsoever, the undersigned takes occasion to repeat what no loyal citizen will gainsay, that this Territory is the public property of the Nation, whose wish it is, that it be developed at the earliest possible day, in all its rich resources, mineral as well as agricultural, pastoral and mechanical. To this end, citizens of the United States, and all desirous of becoming such, are freely invited by public law and national policy, to come hither to enrich themselves and advance the general welfare from out the public store, which a bountiful Providence has scattered through these richly laden mountains and fertile plains. The mines are thrown open to the hardy and industrious, and it is announced, that they will receive the amplest protection in life, property and rights, against aggression from whatsoever source, Indian or white.

The undersigned has abundant reason to know that the mountains of Utah, north, south, east and west, are prolific of mineral wealth. Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead and coal, are found in almost every direction, in quantities which promise the richest results to the adventurous explorer and the industrious miner.

In giving assurance of entire protection to all who may come hither to prospect for mines, the undersigned wishes at this time most earnestly, and yet firmly, to warn all, whether permanent residents or not of the Territory, that should violence be offered, or attempted to be offered to miners in the pursuit of their lawful occupation, the offender or offenders, one or many, will be tried as public enemies, and punished to the utmost extent of martial law.

The undersigned does not wish to indulge in useless threats, but desires most fully and explicitly to apprise all of their rights, and warn misguided men of the inevitable result should they seek to obstruct citizens in those rights, or throw obstacles in the way of the development of the public domain. While miners will be thus protected, they must understand, that no interference with the vested rights of the people of the Territory will be tolerated, and they are expected to conform in all things to the laws of the land which recognize in their fullest extent the claims of the bona fide settler on public lands.

While the troops have been sent to this district to protect from a savage foe the homes and premises of the settlers, and the public interests of the nation, they are also here to preserve the public peace, secure to all the inestimable blessings of liberty, and preserve intact, the honor, dignity and rights of the citizen, vested by a free Constitution, and which belong to the humblest equally with the highest in the land. This, their mission, it is the duty of the undersigned to see fulfilled by kindly and warning words, if possible, but if not, still to be enforced at every hazard and at any cost. He cannot permit the public peace and the welfare of all, to be jeopardized by the foolish threats or wicked actions of a few.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols.,
Comdg' Dist.

REARDEBT DUE AT
RANSHOFF & BRO.

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE
CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted
Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and
Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Special View to the
Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIME.

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful
from Noodles up to Cooking Stoves; from Fine Linen
and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

RANSHOFF & BRO.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, PLANNERS

STAPLES.

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms.

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,

SOAP, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Goods

Nov 27-44